

KNIVES OUT FOR MCKINLEY.

The Senatorial Combination Is Growing Bolder Every Day.

NEW HAMPSHIRE MEN JOIN.

Chandler and Gallinger Have Declared Themselves Privately.

AGAINST THE ADMINISTRATION.

The Trouble Has All Risen Over Appointments. Because the President Has So Few to Give Away.

Washington, April 18.—The anti-administration forces in the Republican party are growing bolder. Senators Chandler and Gallinger, of New Hampshire, are the latest to come out. They have declared themselves privately, and are only waiting the proper time and provocation for a public action.

In addition of these two Senators makes opposition in the Senate that may develop against the Administration a formidable one. Among the Senators who have grievances are Messrs. Platt, Quay, Chandler, Foraker and Gallinger. Messrs. Platt and Quay stand in the "combine," and can count on the silent influence, at least when trouble begins.

This has all risen over appointments. President has so few to give, and so official friends to remember, that he is unable to satisfy everybody.

Senator Platt's Position.

It is to be no open rupture over Assistant Secretary Jordan. Senator Platt at last has retained in office, but Senator Quay does not intend to support the man for President McKinley. Jordan will remain in office until his successor is appointed, and the selection will probably not be made very soon. Mr. Platt is not saying much, but he is doing a terrible amount of thinking. If the opportunity was given him of handling Mr. Jordan's name in the Senate no one for a moment doubts the result. But with state complications to handle the fight against the Administration must wait.

Senator Quay, of Pennsylvania, is also getting ready to flash his knife and to join Senator Platt. He has indicated his method of handling applications for office. In the years that are past, Mr. Quay has no hesitations in letting every one know who his friends were and who he intended to support. But he is not doing it this Administration. He is keeping as quiet now as a man can. When the administration is over, by the Administration no one but his friend, the Senator himself, and the President knows it.

Senator Quay's Position.

Edward Lautbach Wore It Home Inadvertently and Declares There Is No Political Significance in It.

Senator Platt returned to Washington yesterday at 1:30 o'clock. No conference was held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel Sunday morning, and the only visitor who called was Edward Lautbach, chairman of the Republican County Committee. Mr. Lautbach went to take back Senator Platt's hat, which, so he explained, he wore home from the Senator's room Saturday night. "The hat lay on the table in Senator Platt's room," said Mr. Lautbach; "it fitted me all right, so I wore it home. I noticed this morning that it had the letter 'P' posted in the crown, and then it dawned upon me that I had been wearing the Senator's headgear. I assured Mr. Platt that it was all a mistake, and he informed me that I had been wearing his prerogatives or of usurping his rights."

Senator Platt hopes to meet the difficulties in which Secretary of the Treasury Quay has put in the way of the appointment of Ellis H. Roberts as Sub-Treasurer by compromising on Roberts's nomination.

There is trouble in store for Raffaele Villani, a foreigner in one of the mills in Providence, R. I. He came to this country several years ago and settled in Providence. He worked for a time as a common laborer in one of the mills, but gradually improved his position, and about a year ago was placed in charge of a department.

A few months later Villani visited his wife and children in Italy, promised, and before returning to this country promised, his wife says, to send for them as soon as possible. He failed to keep his promise.

Securing a passport from the Mayor of Albany, Mrs. Villani and her two children started for Italy on Wednesday. Friends of Villani in Italy notified him that his wife had started for America, and he informed the commissioners of immigration that she was coming without his consent and that he was not in a position to provide for her and the children. He requested the commissioners to send her back to Italy.

When Mrs. Villani and her two children arrived at Ellis Island, the board of inquiry before the Board of Inquiry the letter from her husband was shown to her. Mrs. Villani then stated to the board that her husband had deserted her for another woman, and that he was earning \$15 or \$20 a week, and that he wanted her to come back to Italy so she could not marry him. While the members of the board sympathized with the woman, they could not aid her, and as she had no money and her husband had refused to provide for her she was ordered deported.

Dr. Rossi, the Italian representative at Ellis Island, interested himself in the woman, and learning she had a brother, Cosmo Rea, who also lived in Providence, sent for him. Rea visited Ellis Island yesterday. He told Dr. Rossi that the statements of his sister were true; that Villani was earning good wages and had deserted her. He agreed to provide for his sister and her children, and subsequently a divorce was granted. The woman and her children left for Providence last night.

THUNDER OF GUNS SHAKES STOCKS.

Wall Street Fraught with Anxiety by the War in Greece.

GOLD EXPORT EXPECTED.

Foreign Holders of American Securities, It Is Believed, Will Begin Liquidation.

KEY TO THE SITUATION.

The Slightest Hint at a Rupture in the Relations of the Powers Would Start a Panic That Would Be Felt Everywhere.

The past week, while apparently uneventful so far as market speculation was concerned, has been fraught with highly important developments. The foreign situation has almost reached a climax, and the virtual declaration of war by Turkey against Greece.

The domestic and foreign exchanges in New York and abroad have been moving toward a point which warrants the belief in an early export movement of gold from New York. These factors favored lower prices.

Minor developments favoring higher prices were the announcement of the New York Central refunding scheme and the decision of the Joint Traffic Association to continue effective operation until its legality is officially determined by the Supreme Court. As the greater influence were against speculators for higher prices the market closed lower for the week, with a number of stocks at the lowest prices for the year.

The beginning of active hostilities between the Greeks and Turks has made the technical declaration of war only a matter of form. War confined to Turkey and Greece will cause only a temporary financial spasm. The only question now remaining is the problem whether all of the European nations will be drawn into the quarrel. The market will turn more or less upon the action of the powers, as the slightest hint of a rupture of the so-called concert of powers will be followed by a panic on the European bourses. The strenuous efforts of the European diplomats to prevent war between Turkey and Greece have been made with the avowed motive of averting a possible general European war.

The consideration of the foreign exchange market is highly important in the present speculative situation, as influenced by the outbreak of war. The optimists who have been prating about the impossibility of gold exports during the year of 1897 on account of the great trade balance in favor of this country have overlooked factors which have been steadily eating up the apparent balance in favor of this country. The fact that foreign exchange is within a trifling fraction of the gold export point is sufficient proof that no such actual balance exists. The trade reports of the Washington Bureau show an excess of exports of more than \$300,000,000 since January 1, 1896. This, however, is only a paper balance of trade, if all movements of money and things of value between countries are to be classed in the category of trade.

The apparent balance disappeared the moment sterling exchange passed the par of gold, which is ordinarily about \$4.86½. It is not difficult to discern what has caused the genuine balance to work against this country. The remittance of dividends and interest to Europe, the expenditures of American travelers in Europe, the cost of freight paid by this country, and most important of all, the steady stream of securities from Europe to New York, largely due to the possibility of war, have converted the apparent favorable into an actual unfavorable balance of exchange, which is a more appropriate term under the circumstances than balance of trade.

The stimulation of imports by the Dingley bill has also played its part, although a very minor part. The prospects of war would alone be sufficient to account for the selling movement of securities on the part of foreigners. Skepticism still exists in Wall Street as to the probability of any great liquidating movement in this market on the part of foreigners in the event of a general war. War involves an almost unmitigated waste of capital. Waste of capital forces a vacuum toward which all money rushes irresistibly.

The support of vast armies in the field, the destruction of property and the disappearance of capital, the waste of powder and munitions, the collapse of the credit of nations involved in war, as well as the men of moderate means, must take these forced loans of the governments. The collapse of a nation's credit would mean not only certain defeat in war, with its attendant disaster, but an irreparable loss of values in the country in question. For this reason alone American securities would be turned into cash as the most available process of securing the money necessary for the conduct of war.

The disappearance of capital into the hands of war forces, moreover, an absolutely high money market, which constrains the calling in of capital invested in countries which enjoy freedom from the strife of war. The primary and secondary causes which lead to the liquidation of securities in irretrievable volume must be followed by an attraction of gold to the liquidating country or countries.

There is still another influence exerting pressure to coerce the foreign liquidation of American securities. A foreign nation drawing supplies of food or manufactures from this country during the progress of war will not give up gold except at the highest of prices. Selling securities with which to pay for such purchases in the United States except securities, England, for example, holder of American securities, and England would be dependent on the United States for food supplies. England, consequently, would exchange her securities for gold, and a foreign nation drawing supplies of food or manufactures from this country during the progress of war will not give up gold except at the highest of prices.

slows and other expenses which would result from a two-fold transfer of gold from New York to London and thence to the continent, permits the export of gold at a lower rate of exchange than the one usually regarded as the gold export point. For this reason, while it is generally believed that sterling exchange is 1½ cents away from the gold export point, it is actually within ¼ cent of the rate which would permit gold exports. Under the conditions outlined the declaration of war by Turkey is likely to be followed by almost immediate gold shipment.

Another adverse development of the week, although not so important in current speculation, is the reported further damage to the Winter wheat crop. Until this report damage receives full confirmation it cannot have a permanent effect on the value of securities. The damage in the State of Illinois, however, appears to be thorough and beyond repair. The principal sustenance of the Burlington, Rock Island & Illinois Central is drawn from the wheat fields of Illinois. The Illinois State Bureau predicts that there will not be enough wheat raised this year for seedling purposes. The dividends of the great railroads grinding Illinois have been made in that State in recent years, as the three in other States have barely paid fixed charges. Unless there be a material improvement in the revenue from other States, the Burlington & Rock Island may therefore disappear this year from the rank of dividend paying railroads.

Following are transactions in stocks on the Stock Exchange for the week ending Saturday, April 17, 1897, including sales, opening, highest, lowest and closing prices:

Sales.	Open.	Highest.	Lowest.	Clos.
292 Adams Express	148	150	148	150
104441 Am Sugar Ref	113½	114½	113½	114½
492 Am Sugar Ref	102½	103½	102½	103½
2765 Am Sps Mfg	12½	12½	11½	11½
1780 Am Sps Mfg	31½	31½	31½	31½
18 Am Sps Mfg	31½	31½	31½	31½
9894 Am Tobacco	74½	75½	74½	75½
4 Amer Tobacco	107½	107½	107½	107½
84 Amer Tobacco	112½	112½	112½	112½
208 Am Oil	104	105	104	105
100 Am Oil	57	57½	57	57½
405 Am Oil	57½	57½	57½	57½
16805 A. T. & S. F.	194½	195½	194½	195½
155 Am Arco	22½	22½	22½	22½
620 Brooklyn	22½	22½	22½	22½
1945 Balt. & Ohio	12½	12½	12½	12½
7100 Bay State Gas	94½	94½	94½	94½
10 Bond R. & N.	2½	2½	2½	2½
1680 Brock Union Gas	105	105½	105	105½
310 Can Southern	47½	47½	47½	47½
85 Can S. M.	125	125	125	125
3830 Ches. & Ohio	165½	165½	165½	165½
50 Ches. & O. H. P.	85	85	85	85
12824 Chicago Gas	82½	83½	82½	83½
2 Ches. & Atl.	198	198	198	198
2895 C. C. & St. L.	20½	20½	20½	20½
2 C. C. & St. L.	80	80	80	80
7040 Cde. & N. West	104½	105½	104½	105½
85 Cde. & N. West	71	71½	71	71½
26297 Cde. & N. West	71	71½	71	71½
43779 C. M. & St. P.	73½	73½	73½	73½
301 C. M. & St. P.	132	132	132	132
12419 C. R. I. & P.	62½	63½	62½	63½
375 Col. Fuel	17½	17½	17½	17½
1770 Col. R. & P.	40	40	40	40
100 Ches. & O. H. P.	159½	159½	159½	159½
9103 Del. & Md.	105	105	105	105
2222 Del. & N. J.	122	122	122	122
325 Del. & N. J.	309	309	309	309
100 Del. & N. J.	122	122	122	122
110 Erie R. & E. P.	23½	23½	23½	23½
100 Erie R. & E. P.	1009½	1009½	1009½	1009½
6245 Gen. Electric	314	314	314	314
200 Gen. Electric	165	165	165	165
170 Illinois Central	32½	32½	32½	32½
100 Iowa Central	6	6	6	6
200 Lake E. & W.	129½	129½	129½	129½
210 Lake E. & W.	62½	62½	62½	62½
1218 Lake E. & W.	105	105	105	105
900 Laclede Gas	24	24	24	24
300 Laclede Gas	75	75	75	75
18720 Lake & N. W.	42½	42½	42½	42½
8727 Manhattan	84½	85½	84½	85½
41 Minn. Iron	41	41	41	41
100 Minn. Iron	1094	1094	1094	1094
33 Mich. Central	95	95	95	95
2502 Missouri Pacific	124½	124½	124½	124½
500 Missouri Pacific	1009½	1009½	1009½	1009½
2042 Mo. & T. & P.	27½	27½	27½	27½
200 Morris & Essex	164	164	164	164
150 Nat. L. O.	12	12	12	12
26218 N. Central	27½	27½	27½	27½
150 Nat. L. O.	101½	101½	101½	101½
200 Nat. L. O.	23½	23½	23½	23½
250 N. Y. C. & St. L.	122	122	122	122
300 N. Y. C. & St. L.	122	122	122	122
100 N. Y. C. & St. L.	67½	67½	67½	67½
15 N. Y. C. & St. L.	20	20	20	20
440 N. Y. C. & St. L.	74	74	74	74
1370 N. Y. C. & St. L.	22	22	22	22
141 N. Y. C. & St. L.	13	13	13	13
18487 North Pacific	26½	26½	26½	26½
135 Ont. & West.	41½	41½	41½	41½
104 Ont. & N. W.	11	11	11	11
300 Oregon S. L. & N.	11	11	11	11
2075 Pacific Mail	177	177	177	177
2740 Phil. & Reading	109	109	109	109
16908 P. & R. I. P.	43½	43½	43½	43½
4840 P. & R. I. P.	22½	22½	22½	22½
822 Pull. Pal. Car	157	157	157	157
100 Quaker	8	8	8	8
100 Rea & Sar.	182	182	182	182
100 St. L. & N. W.	27½	27½	27½	27½
100 St. L. & N. W.	61½	61½	61½	61½
1100 Standard Mining	37½	37½	37½	37½
12450 St. P. & Omaha	147½	147½	147½	147½
110 St. P. & Omaha	75	75	75	75
110 St. P. & Omaha	147½	147½	147½	147½
720 Southern Pacific	14½	14½	14½	14½
1530 Southern Ry.	74	74	74	74
4488 Southern Ry.	38	38	38	38
360 St. L. & S. W.	13½	13½	13½	13½
900 St. L. & S. W.	13½	13½	13½	13½
410 Standard Oil	17	17	17	17
1870 Tenn. Coal & Iron	24½	24½	24½	24½
650 Texas Pacific	8	8	8	8
9909 Union Pacific	5½	5½	5½	5½
1541 U. P. & D. C.	14	14	14	14
187 U. S. Express	40	40	40	40
1000 U. S. Rubber	13½	13½	13½	13½
100 U. S. Rubber	64½	64½	64½	64½
200 U. S. Leather	5	5	5	5
6754 U. S. Leather	5	5	5	5
320 Walworth	12½	12½	12½	12½
4029 Wash. P. & N.	101	101	101	101
55 Wells-Fargo	81½	81½	81½	81½
12702 West Union Tel.	81½	81½	81½	81½
2440 Wheel & L. E.	3½	3½	3½	3½
1142 Wheel & L. E.	1½	1½	1½	1½
125 Wis. Central	1½	1½	1½	1½
200 West U. D. Co.	0½	0½	0½	0½
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200 West U. D. Co.	0½	0½	0½	0½
Total sales	508,200 shares.			

Two Pastors Exchange Charges.

The Rev. W. S. Williams, Jr., who has for four years been pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Parkersburg, W. Va., is to become pastor of the Twenty-second Street M. E. Church, of this city, having exchanged charges with the Rev. F. S. Townsend.

The support of vast armies in the field, the destruction of property and the disappearance of capital, the waste of powder and munitions, the collapse of the credit of nations involved in war, as well as the men of moderate means, must take these forced loans of the governments.

The collapse of a nation's credit would mean not only certain defeat in war, with its attendant disaster, but an irreparable loss of values in the country in question. For this reason alone American securities would be turned into cash as the most available process of securing the money necessary for the conduct of war.

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England, consequently, would exchange her securities for gold, and a foreign nation drawing supplies of food or manufactures from this country during the progress of war will not give up gold except at the highest of prices.

The withdrawal of gold from London, if any volume would undermine the English market, which is the broadest and the best for all continental securities during the force of a war scare. Instead of drawing upon England, the financiers of the continent have been working against this country, and the rapid approach of a general European war reaches its culmination. The anticipation of such conditions has been sufficient to create a position in foreign exchange adverse to this country.

Drafts on London, Paris and Berlin have reached a point which would permit those financial centers to draw gold from London, if any volume would undermine the English market, which is the broadest and the best for all continental securities during the force of a war scare.

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BEWARE THE SODA FOUNTAIN DRINK.

The Chicago Crusade May Extend to "Taps" in This City.

"BUDGE" BY OTHER NAMES.

Frances Willard and Her Associates Say It Is Sold in Candy and Drug Stores.

At Chicago Frances E. Willard and the Chicago Western Women's Temperance Union have declared war on certain drinks dispensed at the soda water fountain.

It is said that many of the fountains in confectionary and drug stores advertise a variety of drinks of an alcoholic nature.

Their true character is disguised by some catchy name or is called a "nerve tonic," so the young woman who would rebel at an invitation to take an intoxicating drink is unwittingly led to acquire a liking for stimulants. The W. C. T. U. has appointed a committee to investigate these alluring decoctions and to labor with certain State street department stores which are offering samples of California wines to customers.

It is uncertain to just what extent this crusade will be carried, but if Miss Willard

AN OPEN LETTER TO MOTHERS.

WE ARE ASSERTING IN THE COURTS OUR RIGHT TO THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE WORD "CASTORIA," AND "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," AS OUR TRADE MARK.

I, DR. SAMUEL PITCHER, of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," the same that has borne and does now bear the fac-simile signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* on every bottle of the original "PITCHER'S CASTORIA" which has been used in the homes of the mothers of America for over thirty years. LOOK CAREFULLY at the wrapper and see that it is the kind you have always bought, and has the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* on the wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company, of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.

March 8, 1897. *Samuel Pitcher, M.D.*

Do Not Be Deceived.